CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH.

Wr. Henry's Article in His Defense Concluded.

THE ATTACK ON HIM IN "THE GENESIS."

Assumption on Which It Is Based-Authoritles Cited to Prove Its Groundlessness.

Mr. Brown bases his attack upon Smith as an actor in the Virginia colony, and its his-terian, on the assumption that the affairs of the Virginia Company of London, which planted the colony at Jamestown, were veiled in the greatest secrecy, mainly for fear of the Spainards, and that "no accurate account of the location of the colonies or number of the colonists, no description of the country, its position, its rivers, ports, harbors, etc., no position, its rivers, ports, harbors, etc., no map of the country, could have been given to the public in print by any officer of the Virginia companies without falsifying his solemn oath. All such data were circsely kept by the managers of the companies, and no part of them could be honorably published without the consent of His Malesties Privy Counsel or the Counsel of Virginia, or the more part of them? (rage 45). The author refers to no authority for this statement, by which at one blow he attempts to destroy the credit of all the publications made concerning the Virginia colony, unless made by or with the consent of the privy council or the council in London. The only authority he can have is the oath prescribed for the council in Virginia, in the instructions given when the colony was first ent out. In these no coath was resuired of anyone except the president and examed. That eath is found in Niell's History of the Virginia Company in London, at page 7. Each member of the council was required to swear. "I shall faithfully and truly declare my aind and opinion according to my heart and conscience in all things freated of in that exames, and shall keep secret all matter committed and revealed unto me concerning the same, or that shall be treated of secretly in that counsel, and things irrated of of council of the Malesty's privy council or the council of them, publication shall be made thereof."

Entirely fruit retartion, map of the country, could have been given to

SMITH'S TEUE BELATION.

part of them, publication shall be made thereof."

RMITE'S TRUE RELATION.

It is plain that this eath bound no one exsept the members of the council taking it, and as to them it only resulted secreey as to matters discussed in the secret sessions of the council. As to "the location of the council. As to "the location of the country, its position, its rivers, ports and harbors, and its map." these not being part of the secret proceedings of the council, their publication was not prohibited to any any one in or out of the economic Accordingly we find numerous publications concerning. Virginia ducing the period of which Mr. Brown writes, 1607, 1616, seems under the direction of the council in London, but most of them by the colosists. The first of these was the letter of Captain Smith to africad in England, known as "Smith's True Relation," printed in 1608, It was published and sold by Wilham Welby, a stationer, who was personally interested in the Virginia enterprise, and who, instead of being rebuked by the council in England, was soon afterward made the publisher for the company (see the author's statement of these facts at page 181). This little publication gave an account of the scatning of the colony on a river cutering the Chesapeake bay, the voyage up the tiver, the explorations of Smith, his capture and liberation, a short description of the country and its inhabitants, and some account of events at Jamestown. Of course the Spanish minister got possession of this truct and of the chart of Virginia, behaved to have been sent with it, and we find him on 16th September, 1608, sending a copy of the chart to his king, and "the report given him by a person who had been in Virginia," pages 183-186 of the "Genesis"). If it was the policy of the London company to conceal from the Spanishes the particulars of the chart to his king, and "the report given him by a person who had been in Virginia, behaved to have been sent with it, and we find him on 16th September, 1608, sending a copy of the colonical on the true th

THE OXPORD TRACE.

THE CYPOSED TRACT.

These publications gave sufficient information to the Secarards to enable them to destroy the colony if they had been disposed and able to attempt it. They also admitted the feelle condition of the colony and gave the reasons for it. Two years afterward a publication was made of the accounts given by several of the colonists of affairs in Virginia, which is known as the "Oxford Tract." Sheemes printed at Oxford. This contained a description of the country and of its inhabitance written by Smith, but the historical part was not written be Smith, but the historical part was not written nor compiled by him, atthough Mr. Brown constantly refers to it as Smith's production. This tract gave the version of their trials and troubles, as related by the men at Jamestown. The historical part has the following title-page.

The proceedings of the English Colonie in Virginia since their first beginning from Eagland, in the years of our Lord 1906, till this present 1012, with all their decidents that be fell them in their Journess and Discoveries, Also the Salvages discourses, crations and relations of the fordering neighbors, and how they became subject to the English. Unfolding even the fundamental causes from whence have sprong so many miseries to the undertakers and scandals to the businesse. Taken faithfully as they were written out of the writings of Thomas Studley, the first provant master. Ams Todkill, Walter Russell, Dector of Plaistek, Nathaniel Powell, William Pettyplace, Richard Wyffin, Thomas Abbay, Tho. Hope, Richard Potts, and the labours of divers other diligent observers, that were residents in Virginia. And perused and confirmed by diverse now resident in England that were actors in this busines, By W. S. at Oxford. Printed by Joseph Barnes, 1812."

The initials are those of Dr. William Sy.

SMITH'S HISTORY. of England. The complainon was made by Richard Petis out of the writings of the colonists, "whose discourses are signed by their names," as we learn by a note to the reader signed "T. Abbay," a no published it, "knowing," as he says, "he writers to be honest med, and being witness to part of the transactions," Dr. Symonds, after giving the MS, an editorial supervision, sent it to Smith with a note in which he says, "Captaine Smith, I returne you the fruit of my labours, as Mr. Crashaw requested me which I bestowed in reading the discourses & hearing the relations of such which have walked, & observed the land with you. The pains I tooke was great yet did the nature of the argument, and hopes I conceaved of the expedition give me exceeding content. I cannot finds there is anything, but what they all affirme, or cannot contradict." This tract was very closely followed by Captain Smith in his Generall History, except where he enlarged on some of his personal adventures, more especially while a captive of the Indiana. But in all matters concerning which he is now attacked by Mr. Brown he followed substantially this tract. The same is true of Rev. Sarand Purchas in his account of Virginia in His Pilgrimes. He heads this account as follows.

PURCHAS PILGRIMES.

PURCHAS PILGRIMES.

"The proceedings of the English colony in Virginia, taken faithfully out of the writings of Thomas Studley cape merchant. Anas Todkill, Doctor Russell, Nathaniel Fowell, William Phetiplace and Richard Pot, Richard Wiffin, Tho. Abbay, Tho. Hope, Since enlarged out of the writings of Captain John Smith, principal Agent and Patient in these Virginia occurrents, from the beginning of the plantation, 1998, till Ann. 1810, somewhat abridged." In the marginal note he says: "I have many written Treatises lying by me,

written by Capt. Smith and others, some there, some here after their return but because these have already seense the light and containe a full relation of Virgininan affaires, I was loth to wearie the reader with others of this time." He also follows the Oxford Tract substantially, for the most part literally.

With such careful compilation from original sources, and such attestations of its truth, the instory contained in the Oxford Tract has ever been regarded as the highest authority. It gives none of the secret proceedings of the council in Virginia. Nor does Smith in any of his writings, till 1624, when he published his Generall History, written, as he states, at the instance of the company, but not published till after its charter had been taken from it and the company dissolved. It is the history in the Oxford Tract which makes a here of Captain Smith, and describes him as having saved the colony from abandonment and destruction.

struction.
THE TRACT DISCREDITED. THE TRACT DISCREDITED.

Mr. Brown is well aware that as long as the Oxford Tract is accepted as authority his attack upon Smith as a colonist must fail. He therefore attempts to discredit the authority of the tract. He says that Richard Potts, who compiled it, "was clerk to Smith while in Virginia, and their interests were probably identical. This may possibly account for a dias in Smith's favor, which, however, would be to the credit of Smith. But it does not account for the fact that a number of Smith's companions attested the trath of the narrative, as appears by their verses printed with history, nor for the fact that so learned and careful a historian as Samuel Purchas, with access to its authorities and to many other documents touching the period, now lost to the world, attest the accuracy and trathfulness of the Oxford Tract, and of Smith's history based on it. But while service under Smith would bias a man in his favor and make him unreliable, in Mr. Brown's estimation, he attacks Anas Todkill, another writer in the tract, because he had been "a servant to President John Martin, and evidently bore Martin malice." And so everything is attempted to be turned so as to support Mr. Brown's though of attack.

GROUND OF ATTACK.

Another ground of his attack on the Oxford Tract is, that in it Thomas Studley is given as nathority for events between September, 18-07, and January, 1603, while he says Studley died 28th August, 1607. This statement as to the date of Studley's death is taken from a narrative of George Percy, one of the first colonists, and is found at page 167 of the Genesis. When Percy wrote the narrative is not stated, and he may have mistaken the year of Studley's death, as he did his name, for he calls him "Stoodle." But if the date is correct as written by Percy, the mistake would be in the editor of the Oxford Tract and might have well arisen from as oversight as to the true author quoted when many were before him, However, Smith, when relating the same incidents, follows the tract in giving Thomas Studley as authority, but adds also the names However, Smith, when relating the same incidents, follows the tract in giving Thomas Studies as authority, but adds also the names of Robert Fenten, Edward Harrington, and J. S. (John Smith) as authority for the exents related before the arrival of the first supply. January, 1908; and Anas Todkill as authority for the events subsequent, until 2d June, 1908. And Pruchas for the same periods cities Thomas Studies and Anas Todkill as his authorities. In each case the authorities are given at the end of the period.

It thus appears that if Studiesy was dead there were writings of others which furnished the basis of the narrative we have.

In order to justly appreciate the services of Smith in Virginia, we must recall the experiences of the colony while he was with it. They are briefly as follows. On the 19th of December, 1606, three vessels left the Thames with 105 colonists to effect the settlement. Detained by unfavorable weather, they did not reach Chesapeake bay until the 26th of April, 1607, and on the 18th of May they landed at the spot on James river which they named SMITH'S SERVICES. not reach Chesapeake bay until the 28th of April, 1607, and on the 18th of May they landed at the spot on James river which they hamed Jemestown, and commenced a settlement. Their government under their charter was a council, of which Edward Maria Wingfield was the first president, and Barthalomew Gosnold, John Smith, Christopher Newport, John Ratcliffe, John Martin sud George kendall were the other members. Newport, after ascending the river to the fails, returned to England on the largest ship, the Susan Constant, on the 22d of June. The late period of their arrival in Virginia prevented the planting of a sufficient crop for the next season, and until the fall of 1608 the colony was dependent upon the provisions brought with them, or brought in by vessels sent to them, and on what they could get in the country. The result was they were very soon, and more than once afterward, reduced to the greatest straits for food. The indians soon showed themselves hostile and treacherous, and the locality chosen for a settlement was unleathy.

SUPPRING AMONG THE COLONISTS.

SUFFERING AMONG THE COLONISTS. Great suffering at once commenced, this engentlered dissensions and as a consequence Kendall was put to death. Wingfield was deposed and imprisoned and Ratchife elected in his place. Carriel Archer was sworn as Nelson, separated rom bits at sea, also came in the series of the provided.

Why the interstate Immigration Eurean should have selected such a point as Raieght in the sea support of provided. Why the interstate is not apparent. It is grand exposition of the resources and a great support of provided. Captain Newport restrict the South is not apparent. It is from being a certain point or a favorite resurt of the season of the council. Captain Newport restrict the trivial and Archer, and when Captain Release and by his secretions the cray of that year was gothered in his place, and by his secretions the cray of that year was gothered, but was rough mirred by rain. On 264 July Rainfeld was note injuried by the secretion of the provided that the secretion for the presidency and secretion of the provided that the secretion factors are the great cannot of the fact that the polony was not self supporting and they opind sing its induces to boom Novil Carolina, because the great cannot of the fact that the polony was not self supporting and they are supported and obtained a change of charter, which a governor was to be appointed in signal and conditions of the captains were Raichite. Martin, of Archer and by some of the fact but large and they seem of the captain Rain and Rain mond, under Captain Rateliffe. The Sea Venture, having on board Gates, Somers and Newport with the new charter was a long time missing, having been detained at Bermuda for repairs. When Archer sind Rateliffe arrived they found Smith president, and he refused to surrender the Government multithe new charter was produced. But on his return in a boat from the falls of the river, in September, he was very severely burned, and his flesh budly torn, by the accidental explession of gunpowder, and he thereupon emitarked in the ship returning to Lugland 4th October, 1999. In the researchile his ensemies got up and sent to England some very frivolous charges against bim, which were never noticed by the company so far is we know.

A MANTER SPERIT. The Oxford Tract represents Smith as the The Oxford Tract represents Smith as the master spirit during the critical period of his stay in Virginia. He prevented three several attempts to alcondon the colony, he explored the roughly the surrounding country, he procured provisions from the Indians, by force when they refused to trade, he subdued the Hidians, and by art or force made, them subservient to his will and peacable toward the settlers, and he forced the colonists to work an abuding no the town and raising crops of settlers and he forced the colonists to work in building up the town and raising crops of breadstuffs. He left the colony seated at several places on the river and in good condition. It had "three ships, seven boates, commodities ready to trade, the harvest newly gathered, ien weeks provisions in store, 450 and odde persons, twenty-four pieces of ordinances, 360 muskets snaphanches and firelocks, shot-powder and match sufficient, curats, pikes, swords, and moryons more than men; the salvages, their language and habitations well knowns to 100 well trained and expert souldiers, nets for fishing, tooles of all sortes to worke, apparell to supply our wants, six mares and a horse, 500 or 600 swine, as many hens and chicken, some goates, some sheep." And they were at peace with the Indians. When Gates arrived in May, 1610, six months afterward, all this had been changed through the lack of Smith's management.

sume them; some small portion (sometimes) we tasted, till all was devoured. Then swords, arrowes, pieces, or anything we traded to the salvages; whose bloody fingers were so imbrued in our blood, that what by their crueltie, our governour's indiscreation, and the losse of our ships; of 500, within six months after there remained not more than sixty most miserable and poore creatures. It were too vild to say what we endured: but the occasion was only our owne, for want of providence, industrie, and government." Gates in despair, took the miserable remnant aboard, and alandoning the colony set sail for England. Fortunately, Lord Deiaware met him in the river, having come over with a fresh supply of men and ample provisions, and, turning them about, again took possession of the deserted settlement and gave the colony a fresh impulse.

WINGFIELD'S "DISCOURSE."

sion of the deserted settlement and gave the colony a fresh impulse.

WINGPIELD'S "DISCOURSE."

As the truthfulness of the Oxford Tract is doubted by Mr. Brown, it will interest the reader to note some of its statements which are corrologated by other writers who were not considered friendly to Smith. Wingfield, in his defense of his administration, known as "A Discourse of Virginia," says: "The councillors' Master Smyth especially, traded up and downe the river with the Indyans for corne, which releved the collony well." He confesses that he "did also proffer to furnish them with 100 li towards the fetching home of the collony, if the action was given over." He also tells us that he was fined "two hundred pounds damages for slaunder" by a jury, at the suit of Smith, "for that I fad said bee did conceale an intended mutany." Mr. Brown states the charge against Smith, but fails to mention his vindication. The complete subjection of the Indians is shown by their allowing the whites among them during the scarcity of provisions in the summer of 1000 before the crops matured. This fact is stated by Archer in his letter in 1000, in which he says. "The people of our colonie were found all in health (for the most part) howheit when Captaine Argall came in they were in much distresse, for many were dispersed in the Sayage Townes, living upon their almes for an ounce of copper a day." These were the sayages who murdered every white man they could find as soon as Smith left the colony. In the tract, printed by the council in London, in 1010, entitled "A Trus & Sincere Lecination," after stating why they changed their charter, they say that they had sent over the new Governor with a fleet and five hundred colonists, and also a small ship to discover a shorter passage across the ocean than the one they had been sailing, which was too far south. They add: "Hitherto, until the sending of this Avisall for experience, and Fleeta for setling the government, appearen to distate, nor dispaire so that whatseeve wound or Palse this WINGFIELD'S "DISCOURSE."

CONTIMPORANEOUS AUTHORITIES.

Mr. Arber, after reviewing the contemporaneous authorities, has come to a conclusion the opposite of Mr. Brown. He says. "To whit one single cause, under God, can be assigned the preservation of the James riversettlement, after the early death of Captain Barthelomew Gosnold on 22d August, 1807, but to the fortunate presence of this English captain, so self-denying, so energetic, so full of resources, and so trained by his conflicts and captivity in eastern Europe in dealing with the savage races?

If Smith had died, or left carlier than he did, the James river settlement must have succumbed, for manifestly he was the life and energy of the whole plantation." CONTEMPORANEOUS AUTHORITIES.

tation."

Mr. Brown claims descent from Simon Codrington. I find among Smith's soldiers and friends John Codrington, one of the colonists who came with the second supply. I doubt not he wise a kinsman, and I commend to Mr. Brown his testimonial to the truthfulness of Smith's writings. He says.

"That which wee call the subject of all storic. Is truth: which in this works of thine gives glorie To all that thou hast done. Then scorne the

Of Envie; which doth no mans merits right.
My swords may helpe the rest: my pen no more
Can doe, but this; I ave said enough before." WILLIAM WIRT HENRY. Richmond, Va.

A Southern Exposition.

Some of the newspapers of the South are manifesting a good deal of interest in a Southern industrial exhibition which it is proposed to establish permanently at Raleigh, N. C., under the auspices of the Southern Interstate Immigration fureau. The plan marked out for the States and counties to follow is a grand one, and if fully carried out the bureau would need to provide extensive buildings for the display of the exhibits. But the accounts do not state how the exhibits are to be displayed. The circular urges that every county in the South should make a full exhibit of its productions, and should every county do so an immense amount of space would used to be provided.

Saw spiper lich, as a rule, 40° hot work for fame, and they had rather do the free alivertising without incurring the expense of the photographs.

If it is the real aim of the Immigration Burean to serve the States impartially, it should locate its exhibition at one of the points most visited by tourists and prospectors. And what point meets their requirements better than Jacksenville? What renders this city the more eligible is the availability of the Sub-Tropical Exposition buildings. They have been closed because of the lack of exhibits, and they would be opened if that lack could be supplied. Nowhere else will the Immigration Bureau find all the conditions so favorable for carrying out its purposes, unless its leading purpose is the booming of a favored city or State. If that is the case, it should not ask for cutside and—Horder Times-Union.

A Customs Inspector's Mistake.

One of the custom-house inspectors on the Oceanic deck discovered two suspectors, looking cylindors near the entrance yesterday afternoon which bore the appearance of infernal machines, says the San Francisco Alta, There nal machines, says the San Francisco Alta. They were connected together by wires, and were filled with a greenish liquid. After reflecting on the terrible consequences that would happen in case they were exploded he defly poised them on the point of his cane and threw them into the slip. A moment afterward a telegraph lineman made his appearance, evidently on the lookout for something which eluded his vision. On making inquiry he learned of the inspector's action, and instantly the air was filled with thunderous executions. The supposed infernal machines were nothing more or less than the innocent jars of an electric battery.

Observations made on Venus to test the conclusions of M. Schiaparelli respecting its rotation, indicate that the rotation is slow, and is made in such a way that the relative position of the spots and terminator do not go through any notable change during many days; that the time of rotation of the planet does not differ more than thirty days from its sidereal period of revolution (about 225 days); and that the axis of rotation of the planet is almost perpendicular to the plane of its orbit. These conclusions support those deduced by Schiaparelli from an extended discussion of all the observations of the planet.

Many Persons are broken cown from overwork or household cares. Brown's Iron Bitters Rebuilds the system, side direction, removes excess of bile, and curse malaria. Get the renuine.

Latest Gossip of the Turf and in the Field.

FAVORITES OF THE RACING SEASON.

Same Fine Horses to be Entered This Spring. Driving Matches-Billiard and Aquatic Events.

New York, April 4.-Terra Cotta, the old favorite, and to most people the real winner of the 1888 suburban, which Elkwood was awarded, is galloping well at Westchester. But whether he will stand a stiff preparation the future will tell.

Charlie Post is said to be the best horse in the stable of Father Bill Daly, and for one mile he is expected to have enough speed to

run in any commany.

Gascon, the crack Western two-year-old, is not likely to start in a ruce before the latter part of June or the 1st of July. His alling leg, which was blistered, seems all right now. Pierre Lorillard's string of race-horses this season will be stronger than last year, and it is said that he has found a wonderful lightmost tooks.

weight jockey.
Several wonderfully fast two-year-olds are said to be ready to start East from "Lucky" Baldwin's California ranch at the beginning of

the season.

The advance betting on the Brooklyn handicap this year has been much heavier so far than last.

New Orleans begins the spring racing circuit. Then the scene will shift on April 10th to Memphis, to be followed in rapid succession by Nashville, Lexington, Leuisville and Latonia. This will bring the season up to well on in June.

sion by Nashville. Lexington, Leuisville and Latonia. This will bring the season up to well on in June.

It has been definitely settled to open the Elizabeth track for the spring meeting of the New Jersey Jockey Club on Friday, April 10th. There will be no betting on the races, so it is said now, and if the meeting is well supported it will be the first successful race meeting at which speculation was barred.

President Dwyer seems determined to keep the Elizabeth track free from weeds at all events, although it is not impossible that such a thing as getting over the ridiculous "disorderly house" law should be contemplated.

In a quiet way a report is being circulated

In a quiet way a report is being circulared that there will be racing for one month (from April 15th to May 15th) at the Dundee track. The officers of the Lindon Park Blood Horse Association have abandoned the hope of holding a spring meeting at their pretty course and Monmouth Park is still in a state of uncertainty.

course and Monmouth Park is still in a state of uncertainity.

The spring meeting of the Washington Jockey Club will commence on April 28. Stable room has already been engaged for over 200 horses and applications are arraying every day, so that between 300 and 400 will be on the grounds when the gates are thrown open. Colonel Frank Hall has been engaged to occupy the judges stand, while Jimmie Rowe will handle the statter's flg. As there will be no racing in this vicinity at that time with betting, a large New York delegation will be present, and if a successful meeting is not held the track might just as well be shut up.

There has been considerable speculation on the Brooklyn Suburban handleap during the past week. Some one has played a big sum on Al. Farrow for the Brooklyn, his price being cut from eighty to one to forty to one. Bandle has been been been to be the total to one.

on Al. Farrow for the Brookiya, his price being cut from eighty to one to forty to one. Banquet has been backed from forty to twenty to one, Cassius from fifty to forty, Potomac from twenty to fifteen, Prince Royal from twelve to one, and Teuton from one hundred to twenty. Tenny's has gone back to eight to one in each event. In the Suburban King Thomas has been cut from one hundred to twenty and Lexington from one hundred to sixty.

The regular racing season is approaching very rapidly, and, notwithstanding the unfavorable condition of affairs in New Jersey, there is every indication that it will be the greatest season ever known on the American turf. A large number of good horses are in training, more money is to be contended for and a greater number of persons are interested in the sport than ever before. The first of the Western meetings to commence will be the one at Memphis, where a large number of high-class horses are quartered. The gates there will be thrown spen on April 14, and the meeting will last eleven days. Numerous stake events will be decided and their outcome will be watched with interest by Eastern racegoers, as it will give them a line on the form of the horses that have wintered in the West.

The tandem driving match, for \$500 a The regular racing season is approaching

West.
The tandem driving match for \$500 a corner, between John A. Legan, Hildretia K. Bioselgoed and J. R. Townsend, grew out of the Shrewsbury-Lonsdale banness in England, and promises to be an interesting affair. The

King Thomas has been all but backed off the winter tracks at long odds, to run the Brooklyn handicap.

Sarntoga will probably be the Mecca of racegoers during the midsummer.

The news that Mr. W. J. Peall, the English billiardist, is coming to America has aroused interest in local billiard circles. It is thought that Peall, if accompanied by another English expert, might make money here where the English game is a novelty. Slosson says if Peall brought along an English table and got on a match with a competent American expert there was probability the meeting would draw a good andience. What billiards here need is some novelty and new blood to strithings up. There would be a good deal of corlosity to learn what the American players could do with the small balls and queer cues used in the English game.

"On the Leaf" is the rather odd name of a crack two-cear-old, by Onandaga, that Byron McCielland will bring to the East this spring. New York is the acknowledged king of sporting towns. Naturally, since her athletes are the kings of their orders.

The steel yacht Utomiva, built for W. W. Durant, of this city, has been launched at Nefic & Levy's ship-yard, Philadelphia. The vessel is to cost over \$200,000. She will be known as an auxiliary steam yacht, and will be schooner-rigged with three masts. A double expansion engine will furnish the

known as an auxiliary steam yacht, and will be schooner-rigged with three masts. A double expansion engine will furnish the motive power, which will not be great, be-cause of the large sail area. The length over all is 186 feet; on the water line, 155 feet; beam, 27% feet, and depth, 18% feet. Cabin and state-rooms will be finished in English oak, and the vessel will be lighted with elec-tricity.

Harvard and Yale graduates have raised a subscription of \$500 for the purchase of a handsome trophy cup to be competed for hereafter every year in track athletic contests. The cup will be known as the University Track Athletic Cup, and the deed of gift says that it is for the encouragement of track athletics and to foster a friendly rivalry between the students of the two universities in track and field contests.

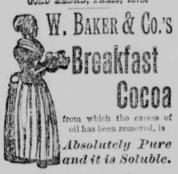
HICKOK'S NO. 1, H. D. C., FIG. AND CAROLINE SUN-CURED ARE PURE, CLEAN AND CHOICE SUN-CURED TOBACCOS. THY THEM.

YARBROUGH'S "MILD BURLEY" TO ACCO DOES NOT MAKE YOU NER-

IN THE WORLD OF SPORT. SPRING FEVER.

At this time of the year the blood changes, its circulation is sluggish, and the system is not properly nourished. The result is loss of appetite, weakness, an oppressive feeling of fullness, too hot, and Oh! so tired. To cure and prevent Spring Fever take Simmons Liver Regulator. All nature is now waking and everybody should invigorate the liver, kidneys and bowels with Simmons Liver Regulator and they would not have so much biliousness, headache, dyspepsia and malaria all the rest of the year. You would not expect a plant to work off a winter's decay and bloom as good as ever without attention in the Spring. Don't expect it of your system. Take Simmons Liver Regulator.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.



No Chemicals

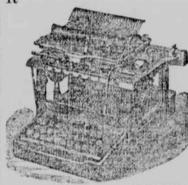
are used in its preparation. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

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PILE CURE.

JAPANESE PHLE CURE—A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PHLES of whatever kind or degree—External Internal Blind or Bleeding, thehing, Chronic Pecent or Hereditary, 61 a box; 6 toxes, 65. Sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price. We guarantee to cure any case of Piles, Guaranteed and sold only by E. P. REEVEB & CO., Druggists and Seedsmen, 602 east Marshall street, Richmond, Va.

INSURANCE STATEMENT.

A NICAL STATEMENT FOR THE PISCAL A YEAR ENDING THE 187 DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890 OF THE ACTUAL CONDITION OF THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, MADE TO THE ACTUAL OF OUR OF THE ACTUAL OF THE CONDITIONS OF THE CONDITIONS OF VIRGINIA, CHAPTER 38 SECTIONS 198 AND 1828. REGULATING THE REPORTS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Name of the company in full, THE EQUITA-RIE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Home or principal office of said company, no Eproadway, New York City.

Character of the company. r. New tork CHS.

ter of the company—whether life, accisualty, city co-operative association,
ond live stock, or any other association
life. Life.

brotherhood, live stock, or any other association insuring life—Life.

President, Henny B. Hyde.
Vice-Fresident, James W. Alexander.
Secretary, William Alexander.
Cashier, Sinsky D. Birley.
Comprehend John A. McCall.
Organized and incorporated July 26, 1899.
Commenced business July 28, 1899.
Name of the general agent in Virginia, John B. West.
Besidence of the general agent in Virginia, Richmond.

29,553,069 63

\$100,800

98,503,977 13

8,091,534.18

The number of policies issued during the year.
The amount of insurance effected thereby. The amount of premiums received during the year. The amount of interest received, smil all other receipts. The amount of losses and additions, also endowments and additions, also endowments and additions paid during the year. The amount of expenses. The whole number of policies in force. 9 909,278,915 00 The amount of its diffes or risks thereon, and all other habilities. The amount of capital stock, if

The amount of assets and how in-vectors Cash on hand and deposit in trust companies at interest.

Beal estate, itseluding purchases underforcelosure.

Bonds and stocks owned by the 27,150,007 33 Company
Loans on bonds and mortgages,
and on stocks and bonds.

Interest and rents due and accruck, deferred premiums and
other securities.

Amount of dividends. 25,145,760.89

STATE OF NEW YORK.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

Be it remembered. That on the 27th day of February, 1801, at the city aforesaid, before so Charles Nottleton, a commissioner resident at the said etty, duly commissioned and quantily the executive authority, and under the law of the State of Virgima. to take acknowledgement of deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein, personally appeared John A. Metall, compared of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the Equitable Life Assurance Company of New York city, N. V. who being duly award depose and say, and each for himself says, the they are the above described officers of these company, and that the foregoing is a title and correct statement of the actual condition of sologramization on the last day of its fiscal year to-whit the 31st day of December, 1800, according to the best of their knowledge, informatical and belief, respectively.

JCHNA McCALL, Comptroller, W. ALEXANDER, Secretary In testimony whereof, I have hereinto set my hand and affixed the seal of the office, on the 2th day of February, 1891.

Commissioner for Virginia in New York.

JOHN R. WEST, MANAGER.

NO. 4 S. TWELFTH ST., RICHMOND, VA.

THE

EOUITABLE Life Assurance Society

OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 1, 1891. ASSETS, - - \$119,243,744

LIABILITIES, 4 per cent., 95,503,297 - \$23,740,447 SURPLUS. -

INCOME. - \$35,036,683 NEW BUSINESS - \$203,826,197

ASSURANCE IN FORCE, \$720,662,473

HENRY B. HYDE, President JAMES W. ALEXANDER. Vice-Pres't.

> EQUITABLE SOCIETY holds A LARGER SURPLUS.

writes A LARGER ANNUAL BUSINESS,

and has A LARGER AMOUNT OF ASSURANCE IN FORCE

than any other company in the world. Its latest form of policy is UNRESTRICTED

INCONTESTIBLE

after two years, "NON-FORFEITABLE" after three years,

WITHOUT DELAY.

JOHN R. WEST, Manager,

No. 4 S. Twelith St., mb6-eodim RICHMOND, VA.

DELINQUENT TAXES.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENT TAX-PAYERS. OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF DELINQUENT TAXES,)

BY AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITYY IT IS

REQUIRED that notice shall be given in the
daily newspapers, under the direction of the
Committee on Finance, that the LIST OF DELINQUENT TAXES ON REAL ESTATE for the
preceding year will be published in one or more
of the daily papers, and also the time and place
of onle of said delinquent real estate.

In accordance with the above, notice is hereby
given that said list will be published in the Stato
on SAIURDAY the 18th day of April, and SAI
URDAY the 2d day of May, 1891. The saie will
take place in front of the City Hall, on Broad
street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 4 o clock
P. M., on MONDAY the 4th day of May, 1891.

All parties who do not wish to have their property advertised and sold as delinquents must
pay on or before the 18th day of April, 1891.

JOHN A. MEANLEY.

Collector of Delinquent Taxes.

\$500 Reward !

WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepera, Sick Residache, Indigestion, Caestipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West Vagnetable Liver Fills, when the directions are strictly compiled with. They are purely Vegetable, and never failtour we satisfaction. Sugar Costed. Large bosses, continuing 30 Fills, it cents. Beware of counterfeits and indigenous. The genuine manufactured only by Company of the Company, CNICAGO, ILL.

Sold by E. P. REEVE & CO., coe East Marshall treet, Richmond, Va.